

Published daily except on Saturdays by The Jerusalem Post Ltd. Founded in 1922 by GERSHON AGNON.
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Branch: 2, Baker Street, Tel. 2670/2.
Annual Subscription: £12.50.
Single Copies: 17 Agas.
Vol. XXXVII No. 4979

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THE JERUSALEM POST

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1966. 4 Eilat, 5721. 4 Jannat Tanzi, 1966.

INVEST IN ISRAEL
CONVULS
RASSCO

THE International Union of Local Authorities has held 13 meetings over the past half-century. That it should have chosen Israel for this year's visit, which wound up yesterday, is a compliment not only to Israel but to Asia, and an indication of much appreciation. Of course, the early decades of this century it would have been no simple matter to arrange for some hundreds of people to travel to a distant capital and it would have required too great an outlay of time and money. It was generally agreed that this year's trip was an unusual success. The visitors were intensely interested in differing development projects they were shown and in studying the rapid progress that has been made here despite difficult conditions. Many observed that the visit itself had been more productive than the actual business sessions.

Although the field trips took on a special importance on this occasion because most of the visitors were strangers to Israel, it was also demonstrated once again how much stimulus there is in the international meetings at various levels. For town managers from underdeveloped countries, accustomed to struggling with jungle and desert, it was amazing to discover that England is having an equal struggle "developing" areas that have not fallen behind because their factories are out of date or their mines no longer worth working.

The relatively large German delegation was surprised and happy to find far more interest, than hostility or even indifference wherever they went in Israel: the South Africans tried to explain their point of view and their plans for all sections of the population to African representatives from the independent states. There is nothing stereotypical about these meetings, and much depends on the personalities involved. This is one of the participants of the notions that all Americans are rich, all Germans Nazis, or all Westerners imperialist colonizers.

If there is one thought we should like the visitors to take away with them, it is to wonder for a moment should it have been held in Jerusalem, the capital, but in Tel Aviv, a burgeoning city with many merits, but not the capital of this country. The guests held their final session in Jerusalem yesterday, as they had held one in Haifa, and spent a day each in Nazareth and in Jerusalem. Yet, if the venue had originally been proposed as Jerusalem, most likely the conference would never have been held in this country at all. With Israel in its second decade, and Jordan, which holds the other half of the City, quite content to accept the status quo, this continued silent boycott of the capital has become untenable and absurdly unrealistic. It is high time that recognition of the capital of Israel should become part of the recognition of the country as a whole.

Addressing the gathering yesterday, Mr. Ben-Gurion reminded his guests that peace has always been the major desire of the Jewish people and that our hopes have not changed in this respect since the days of Isaiah. In its first ten years, Israel occupied the headlines of the world's papers with news of its military victories; in future decades, we hope and believe, the need for such battles will disappear, and our victories will be fought out in precisely that field of development which the major came to study here.

U.S. Senate Body Plans for First Soc'y
WASHINGTON (Reuters). — A Senate sub-committee has selected a group of 100 U.S. Senators to act in the role of a Prime Minister and to serve the President of the United States.

Joke Chosen As Minister For Algeria

PARIS.—President de Gaulle Tuesday appointed Mr. Louis Joxe as the Minister for Algeria Affairs, on the recommendation of Premier Debré, the President's Office announced.

Mr. Joxe, former Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry who also held ambassadorial posts in Moscow and Bonn, had a long talk with Gen. de Gaulle before the announcement was made.

Mr. Joxe, 62, announced that he would go to Algeria around December 6 to explain the national referendum he is calling at the beginning of January regarding his Algerian policy.

He made the announcement to deputies of the Gaullist Union for the New Republic (UNR) shortly before the opening of yesterday's session of the National Assembly.

Censure Overcome
The Government later survived a second attempt to pass a motion of censure on its policy for an independent nuclear striking force. Votes for the censure motion totaled 214, 48 short of the 262 needed. The bill now goes back to the Senate for a second vote, and then back to the Assembly for a third reading.

Meanwhile, there was no special session or private session yesterday on the occasion of Gen. de Gaulle's 70th birthday. But the President received several congratulatory messages, among them being one from West German Chancellor Adenauer.

In Baghdad, the President of the Libyan Committee for Support of Algeria, reported yesterday that the first group of Libyan volunteers will leave for Algeria soon to join the rebel forces.

(AP, AP, Reuters)

C'tees Studying NATO Problems

PARIS.—The NATO parliamentary conference yesterday split into two study groups to discuss various aspects of problems confronting the Atlantic Alliance.

The Economic Committee met behind closed doors under the Chairmanship of U.S. Republican Senator Jacob Javits to hear a report by Mr. Anthony Kurov, a British Conservative M.P.

Senator Javits told the committee that American information showed Communist forces still in underdeveloped countries since 1945 now total more than 94,000, with military assistance declining to point where it now represented only 30 per cent of the total.

At the same time, the Political Committee also met behind closed doors under the Chairmanship of M. Henri Fayat (Belgian Socialist) to hear a report by Mr. Finn Moe of Norway.

London's E. Johnson, U.S. Vice-President-Elect, and French President de Gaulle yesterday had a 45-minute conference discussing "the wide range of problems confronting the European countries of the world."

(Reuters, AP)

Soviet Copter Visits Berlin's US Sector

BERLIN (AP). — A Soviet helicopter landed in the middle of West Berlin's American sector yesterday. West Berlin police reported.

The Soviet helicopter, which was carrying a pilot and two passengers, landed in the American sector of the city. It was reported that the helicopter was carrying a pilot and two passengers.

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ISRAEL FISHERMEN FREED IN TURKEY

ANKARA (Reuters). — Five Israeli fishermen who had been captured by Turkish coast guard yesterday were released. The Turkish coast guard announced that the fishermen were released after a search of the Turkish territorial waters.

Relative to the five fishermen, who were waiting for them outside Ankara Prison. On being released, they were taken to the Israeli Legation in Ankara, and then to a hotel. The Israeli Legation spokesman said they would be sent home on Thursday or Friday.

They have been in prison 14 months.

Menderes Cleared Of Infant Murder

YASSIADA ISLAND (AP). — Deposed Premier Adnan Menderes yesterday was found innocent of charges that he ordered the murder of an illegitimate child born to him and 36-year-old opera singer Ayhan Aydin.

The verdict was handed down in the special high court trying Menderes on a series of charges including violation of the Turkish Constitution.

He also acquitted an Istanbul gynecologist, Dr. Fahri Atay, who was accused of killing the child on Menderes' orders. The acquittal was the first in the Yassiada mass trials which opened October 14.

Menderes failed to show any reaction when the verdict was announced but Dr. Atay broke into a grin.

Several witnesses in what has come to be known as the "baby case" testified the child, born in June, 1955, was premature and died before Dr. Atay arrived on the island.

The prosecutors charged that Menderes dispatched the doctor to murder the infant and to cover up its illegitimacy.

Menderes, though found innocent of infanticide, still faces grave accusations that he tampered with the Turkish Constitution during his 10-year tenure. He faces the death penalty if convicted of these charges.

UK, Italy Agree On E-W Negotiations

ROME (Reuters). — Britain and Italy on Tuesday agreed that a resumption of East-West negotiations and controlled disarmament were essential for the consolidation of peace in security.

This was announced in a two-day official visit by British Prime Minister Macmillan.

The communiqué said it was agreed that special problems facing Italy owing to the existence of the two European trade groups "should be the subject of further informal exchanges."

Biggest U.S. Polaris Atom-Sub Launched

GROTON, Connecticut (Reuters). — The heaviest of the U.S. fleet of missile-powered Polaris missile submarines, the Ethan Allen, was launched here yesterday.

The vessel's displacement of 8,900 tons makes her the heaviest U.S. submarine in the world. The average World War II American submarine was about 2,400 tons.

U.S.-West German Payments Talks Short of Agreement

BONN.—High-level talks between the Americans and the West Germans on aid in ending the U.S. payments deficit drew to a close last night with American negotiators holding out for a substantial direct cash payment.

Informed sources said the Americans, led by Secretary of the Treasury Robert Anderson, wanted West Germany to accept the total outflow of dollars for the stationing of American forces and their dependents in Germany. This amount stands at about \$2.5 billion, and represents about one-sixth of the current annual deficit in the U.S. balance of payments, which is in the vicinity of \$4,000 million.

West Germany has a payments surplus rising at a rate of about \$2,000 million a year.

German sources have declined to disclose Bonn's reaction to this proposal. Earlier, however, German spokesmen have expressed their Government's opposition to granting direct aid for the maintenance of U.S. troops on German soil.

Bonn has offered to pay about a fourth of the payments, and in addition to pay a larger share of the State defense costs.

The Americans were said to have rejected this because such an arrangement would take several months to work out.

It appeared that the two-day negotiations have already broken up without agreement being reached.

But the German negotiators said a favorable balance of payments did not mean a country was rich, and they added that West Germany was making large contributions for refugees on restitution payments. (Reuters, AP)



Professor P.J. Oud, outgoing President of the IULA, Mayor Apron of Jerusalem. At left is Mr. A. O. N. Spinoz, newly-elected IULA President, and right: Mayor Iah-Shalom. (Story — Pg. 3).

Secondary Teachers will Strike Tomorrow Despite Eban Appeal

TEL AVIV. — The Executive of the Secondary School Teachers Association last night decided to stand by the decision to hold a protest strike tomorrow.

After discussing the Government's call to cancel the strike, the Executive decided that it did not have the authority to change the strike decision taken by the Association's Council last week.

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Cabinet Defers Till Sunday

Jerusalem Post-Political Reporter

A special Cabinet session yesterday failed to agree on the arbitration board formula to settle the secondary school teachers' dispute which had been worked out by the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Alier Eban.

The Cabinet authorized Mr. Eban to appeal to the second of their day-long protest strike scheduled for tomorrow. Mr. Eban last night contacted the Secondary School Teachers Association Executive in Tel Aviv by telephone to have the strike postponed at least until after next Sunday's Cabinet session, when some new form of mediation will probably be approved. Mr. Eban stressed that a strike of this kind would seriously hinder his efforts to find an acceptable solution to the dispute.

Communist Rebels Drive Vietnam Plans

SAIGON (Reuters). — Communist rebels shot down a South Vietnamese Air Force fighter about 200 miles south of Saigon, killing the pilot, reliable sources said here on Tuesday. Another fighter was slightly damaged in the attack but managed to return to its base here.

Press reports here said the Government had ordered all property belonging to rebellious elements involved in the abortive November 11 coup d'état here to be confiscated.

Abramov in Laos With Aid Offers

VIENTIANE (Reuters). — The Soviet Ambassador to Laos, Mr. Alexander Abramov, said his country would be willing to help Laos.

Mr. Abramov, who is also Ambassador for Cambodia, arrived at Vientiane by air yesterday afternoon with the Soviet Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Leonid Rastvorov, for talks with Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma.

The Ambassador said at the airport Mr. Rastvorov would be staying in Vientiane for a few weeks, and he hoped to set up an embassy office here.

Prime Souvanna Phouma stated that he and the Russians were going to talk about economic assistance or loans. Asked whether they would discuss military aid, he said, "I did not know, perhaps."

He said, "Our goods are being held up by Thailand's blockade. We need everything."

The Premier said Russian supplies would be flown in from Hanoi or Haiphong in Communist North Vietnam. He denied he intended to establish an immediate diplomatic relations with Communist China and North Vietnam.

North Vietnamese yesterday said a "Lao-Lao" Government would be set up in Laos, and suggested that the frontier between the two countries should be opened for trade and urged cooperation on questions of aviation and meteorology.

Prime Souvanna Phouma, while agreeing to the people along the frontier trading, he would authorize localities in this region to cross into Vietnam to buy salt, did not reply to any other of the suggestions.

France Is Traitor At Funeral Mass

MADRID (AP). — The cry "France is a traitor" rang out during a solemn funeral mass on Tuesday in the Basilica of the Valley of the Fallen. Gen. Franco was present at the commemoration of the death of the Falange Party founder, Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera.

Jose Ordiales, 22, a member of the Falange Youth Front, was immediately arrested and there were no further disorders. Witnesses said Ordiales was in a group of Falange Front cadets, massed behind the main altar of the huge underground Basilica, 20 miles north of Madrid, which honours the dead of the Spanish Civil War.

U.S. Gold Reserves Lowest in 20 Years

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — U.S. gold reserves this week are expected to fall below \$100 billion — the lowest point in more than 20 years.

The Treasury reported in its regular daily statement that the gold holdings stood at \$100.05 billion on November 15. Officials indicated the reserves were likely to drop below the \$100 billion level within the next day or two.

Congolese Troops Seize, Beat Up U.N. Officials

Kasavubu Sees Ghana Envoy Leaves Leo'ville Sure of U.N. Seat

LEOPOLDVILLE (AP). — Congolese troops under Col. Joseph Mobutu's command, followed their "victory" in the all-night battle around the Ghana Embassy by arresting and beating up scores of U.N. officials here on Tuesday.

The bloody battle around the residence of Ghana Charge d'Affaires Nathaniel Wellbeck ended yesterday with the seizure of the residence in the morning in a series of "draining" plans. Mr. Wellbeck had attempted to defy Col. Mobutu's expulsion order, issued because he allegedly conspired to replace deposed Premier Lumumba.

The battle casualties were: three U.N. Tunisian soldiers killed and seven wounded, one Congolese killed, two wounded, and three officers missing. The Congolese who was killed was Col. Joseph Koloko, the Leopoldville Garrison Commander.

U.N. authority in the Congo was at an all-time low as hour-long efforts failed to secure the release of at least 12 officials held at the Army's Camp Leopold II throughout the day.

The U.N. spokesman said Mobutu's fanatics set up roadblocks in many parts of the city, forcing U.N. officials from their cars and in some cases beat them savagely. Other officials were forced to leave their homes in the Pate Hemba area.

Another group returning late Monday night from a party — including three girls — was locked up in a room all night by the rampaging soldiers but released yesterday morning.

Only 'Carried Out Orders,' Eichmann Says in 'Memoirs'

NEW YORK (AP). — "I carried out my orders," says Adolf Eichmann, the former Nazi-SS officer who herded millions of Jews to their death and is now awaiting trial in Israel.

He says in his personal memoirs that he was "merely a little cog in the machinery" that handled the mass executions. "With an order was an order," he said. "If I had anticipated the order of the one-time Führer, Adolf Hitler, I would have been not only a second but a despicable pig."

The first instalment of Eichmann's memoirs was published in the current issue of "Life" magazine.

The memoirs were obtained from a German journalist, Wilhelm Szaua, who had assembled more than 500 pages of handwritten notes and transcripts of interviews with Eichmann in Buenos Aires, starting in 1953.

"Life" says it spent six months in editing and translating the material and in research confirming its "absolute authenticity."

"Where I was implicated in the physical annihilation of Jews," he says, "I admit my participation freely and without reserve. After all, it was the one who tried to deport the Jews to the camps. If I had not transported them, they would not have been delivered to the 'beheer'."

As head of the Gestapo's Department of Jewish Affairs, he says his job was rounding up Jews in Germany and conquered European countries and shipping them by train to their final destination.

"It would be as pointless to blame me for the whole final solution of the Jewish problem as to blame the official in charge of the mail roads," he says. "At heart, I am a very sensitive man."

His Department's activity originally was limited to tracing Jewish ancestors, deporting Jews, confining them to ghettos and forcing them to wear yellow stars, he says, but after in 1941 ordered their physical annihilation.

Final Reading For 'Servatius Bill'

PORT KAITUMA Reporter

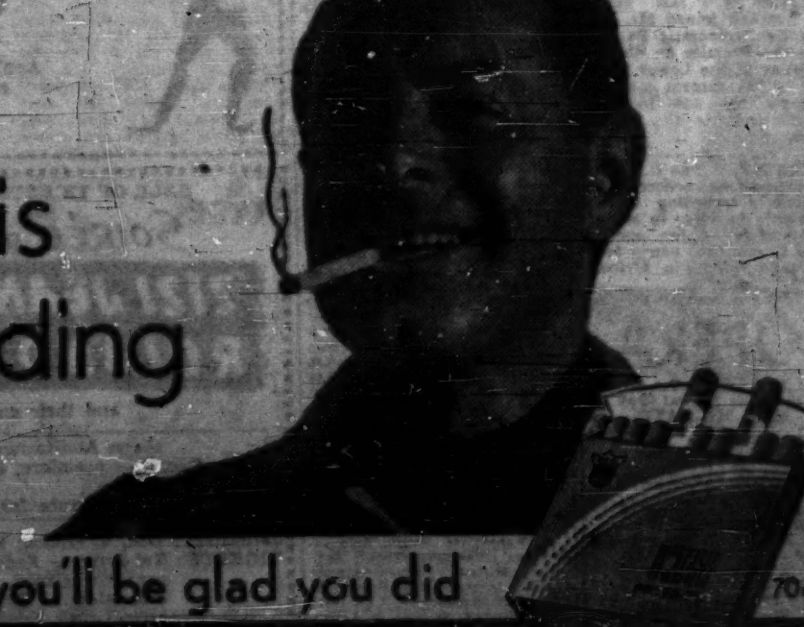
The Knesset last night passed the second and third readings of the "Servatius Bill." There was no opposition.

Officially called an Amendment to the Advocates Ordinance, the Bill authorizes a non-Israeli who is charged with an offense punishable by death to appoint, with the approval of the Minister of Justice, a defense counsel who is not an Israeli advocate.

The Bill, as amended by the Law Committee, also authorizes the Minister of Justice, "under special circumstances," to cancel the appointment of such defense counsel. Cancellation requires the approval of the President of the Supreme Court, if the trial has not yet begun, and that of the court trying the accused, once it has begun.

Mr. Moshe Uss, Acting Chairman of the Law Committee, said an appointment would be terminated "if an intolerable situation should arise."

Eden quality is outstanding



To our colleagues
SEEV WALTER ROSENTOCK
we share your deep grief
on the passing of your wife
RITA
Management and Staff
SHOHAM MARITIME SERVICES

With deep sorrow we announce the death
at the age of 64 of our beloved
Marcello Ben Itzhak Pinto
(of July)

The funeral service will leave from the Assia Hospital
Tel Aviv today, Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 12:30 p.m.

The bereaved family:
Mother, Wife, Son, Daughter,
Sister and Aunt.

Our heartfelt condolences to
Mr. MORDE ANASOHI
and members of the bereaved family
on the passing away of
Mrs. SARAH AHARONI

Mrs. Sarah Aharoni, Cyprus
Mother and Wife, Cyprus
Mrs. and Mrs. Eliezer Ben-Haim, Tel Aviv

E-G Response Proposed
As yesterday's Cabinet session Prime Minister Ben-Gurion is understood to have repeated his former proposal for a small non-partisan conciliatory arbitration tribunal that would have the final ruling on wage disputes of civil servants in such vital fields as health and education, where no strike can be possible.

According to earlier reports, Mr. Ben-Gurion had appeared ready to agree to the arbitration board formula approved by the Histadrut on Monday, as an interim solution, but the later intervention of the unions caused him to change his stand.

The Cabinet yesterday discussed a large number of legislative proposals that would have the final ruling on wage disputes of civil servants in such vital fields as health and education, where no strike can be possible.

The Messianic Ministers were prepared to support an arbitration board, while the Labour Ministers, who are bound by a permanent arbitration board, the Minister of Transport, Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, and the Minister of Education, Mr. Alier Eban, stressed that the fixing of the existing representative trade unions should not be affected by any new arbitration scheme.

The Purchasing Power

Dollar to 12.40 in Swiss
Weekend
Jewellery

Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi yesterday
received the general manager
of M. A. M. Ben-Ari.

Mrs. Leah Ben-Zvi yesterday
received the women's de-
legates and wives of delegates
to the I.U.L.A. Congress.

The Foreign Minister, Mr.
Moshe Shertok, yesterday
received the women's de-
legates and wives of delegates
to the I.U.L.A. Congress.

The Minister of Health, Mr.
Yehoshua Rabinovitch, yesterday
received the women's de-
legates and wives of delegates
to the I.U.L.A. Congress.

Abel Yosef Avidar, Am-
bassador-designate to Argentina,
yesterday called on the speaker
of the Knesset, Mr. David Ben-
Gurion, on the eve of his departure
to take up his post.

Commissioner Robert E.
McLaughlin, President of the
Board of Commissioners of
Washington, D.C., yesterday
visited the site of the District
of Columbia Forest in the
U.S.A. Freedom Forest near
Jerusalem and planted a sapling
in the presence of repre-
sentatives of the Foreign Min-
istry and the Keren Kayemet.

The Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr.
Moshe Shertok, yesterday
received the following mem-
bers of the American dele-
gation to the I.U.L.A. Con-
gress: the Mayor of South
Carolina, Mr. J. B. Delaney,
and City Councilman S.C. Gould,
and Mrs. Gould of Santa Ana,
California. Mayor Delaney
delivered a scroll on behalf
of his city's Rotary Club and
Mr. Gould presented Mr. Shertok
with a golden key on behalf
of the Mayor of Santa Ana,
Mr. A.A. Hall.

Mr. Shertok also received
Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu, chair-
man of the "People to People"
programme in Newton, who pre-
sented him with a set of the
Encyclopedia Britannica. The
future President of the World
Municipal Association, Mayor
Don Hummel of Tucson,
and Mrs. Hummel later
called on Mayor Shertok
accompanied by Mr. S.W. Bal-
derson, Public Affairs Officer
at the U.S. Embassy.

The Jerusalem branch of the
Israel-American Society will
give a dinner at the Kings
Hotel in honour of the Amer-
ican Ambassador, Mr. Orden
R. Reid, on December 8. The
Executive Committee, Mr. David
Luz, Foreign Minister Mrs.
Golda Meir and Mayor Moshe
Shertok will be among those
present.

The French Cultural and
Artistic Union, in cooperation
with the Culture Department
of the Haifa Labour Council,
will hold a meeting tomorrow
in the Beit Anshel Theatre,
29 Jerusalem Rd. at which
the Minister of Education and
Culture, Mr. Abba Eban
will lecture on "Israel-French
Relations." The French Am-
bassador, Mr. Jean Bourdelle,
will preside.

The Jerusalem Rotary Club
will be addressed today
at 1.15 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A.
by Mr. A. Schaefer, former
Mayor of Port Elizabeth, who
will speak on "Housing
Achievements in Port Elizabeth."

Mr. Zvi Minder, head of the
Government Information Cen-
tre, will speak on "Israel's
Public Information Policy" at
the Haifa Rotary Club at the
Applegate Hotel at 1 p.m. to-
day.

MEMORIAL MEETING
A memorial meeting for Dr.
Joseph Gurevitch, late Profes-
sor of Clinical Microbiology
at the Hebrew University Hos-
pital, will take place this evening
at 7 p.m. in the Lecture Hall
at the Hebrew University Hos-
pital. Prof. A. D. Oshchinnik
(in the chair), Prof. M. Haim-
owitz, Dr. K. J. Mann, Dr.
R. Rosenthal, Dr. A. Brand
and Prof. W. Silberstein.

Defectors Strengthen
Korean Gov't Party
SEOUL (Reuters).—Twenty-
two members who defected
from the opposition New De-
mocratic Party last month,
on Tuesday joined Mr. John
Chang's Democratic Party to
give the President an abso-
lute majority in the Lower House.
The Government party's
strength has now increased
to 128 seats in the 223-seat
chamber.

SCOTLAND.—The U.S. State
Department has ordered a
reduction in travelling ex-
penses for U.S. officials in
Scotland. The order provides
for a maximum of \$100 per
person in all the above men-
tioned countries in Africa.

Discoverer of Insulin at 22

Dr. Charles Herbert Best
inscribed his name in the
Golden Book of medical re-
search as co-discoverer of
insulin, the wonder drug
of 25. On January 11, 1922,
a memorable date in the
history of the world's millions
of diabetics—an insulin trial
was conducted at Toronto
University Hospital. Le-
onard Thompson, the first
human being to receive such
treatment, had been given
an incurable dose of 100
units of insulin. He was
killed eventually in a motor-
cycle accident.

Dr. Best was then a gradu-
ate student of the univer-
sity, as was his partner in
research, the late Dr. Fred
Banting, who died in a plane
crash during the war. Dr. Best
was 22 years old and was
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British Gov't Backs Ford
Offer to Buy UK Shares

LONDON.—The British Government on Monday
approved the U.S. Ford Motor Company's purchase of the
outstanding shares of British Ford, Chancellor of the
Exchequer Selwyn Lloyd announced this decision in
the Commons.

Later in the evening, the
House was to debate the pur-
chase arrangement.

American Ford already
owns 90 per cent of British
Ford and has offered to pay
145 shillings and sixpence
(\$30.87) per share for stock
now held by British investors.
The sale would pump more
than \$100 million into the
British economy.

A successful take-over by
Detroit would mark a turning
point in the British motor car
industry by putting just over
half its total assets in Amer-
ican hands.

While public interest in
the Ford take-over, other
factors have been finding
attention in the press.

The General Motors
ownership of Ford, the British
car industry is already con-
siderable. The assets of Van-
dervort, the British car in-
dustry, are valued at \$100 million.

But in other industries
also, American interests are
growing. The value of Amer-
ican subsidiaries in Britain, and
of Anglo-American companies
in which the British are junior
partners, rose to \$1,000 million
in 1950.

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Shepherds Stress Value
Of Sheep to Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Two hundred shepherds
from 100 kibbutzim and pri-
vate farms claimed impres-
sive achievements in their
branch of agriculture when
they met in a two-day con-
vention in Haifa. They com-
plained of a lack of ap-
preciation by the country as
a whole of the importance of
sheep in the national econ-
omy.

Rising yields of milk, me-
chanization, artificial insema-
tion and other advances have
brought production costs
down and profits up. The
sheep farmers can count on
a subsidy of 4.5 agorot per
litre of milk; last year they
produced 8.5 million litres.
The demand for dairy products
is growing, and the import of
low-cost products has been
stopped. The quality of Tel-
Aviv cheese from sheep's milk
has been improved.

Approximately three-fifths
of the sheep in Israel are
in the hands of 110 kibbutzim
and 100 private farms. The
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Norman Mailer Held
For Stabbing Wife

NEW YORK (AP).—Norman
Mailer, author of the best-
selling novel "The Naked and
the Dead," has been charged
with stabbing his wife, Adele,
early on Sunday.

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NATO AND DEFENCE

NATO was born on April 4, 1949, when the North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington by the representatives of twelve countries. Eight of these were on the European mainland—France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy, Portugal, Denmark, and Norway. The others were Britain, Ireland, Canada and the United States. Three more countries have joined this collective defence pact since then—Greece and Turkey in 1952; Federal Germany in 1955.

NATO was the offspring of the Berlin crisis—the Soviet blockade of West Berlin, maintained for eleven months, and ended only by the large-scale and sustained Allied air lift that was organized to meet the emergency. The Korean crisis of 1950, too, had a bearing on NATO's formation, and the creation of a Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Powers in Europe—SHAPE for short—officially came into existence one minute after midnight on April 3, 1951—a birth that would seem to have been timed to avoid the anniversary of April Fools' Day.

Review After 10 Years

The North Atlantic Treaty specified in Article 13 that after it had been in force for ten years it should be reviewed, at the request of any member-state, in "regard to the factors that affect its peace and security." Article 12, however, laid down that only after twenty years could any member-state withdraw from the Treaty, after giving a year's notice.

It is certainly desirable that there should be a review of the Treaty, its value and present effectiveness, in the light of over ten years of experience and of present conditions. A new Berlin crisis may loom up at any time, and would be the more serious since Khrushchev has already given warning that no air lift will be tolerated this time as a loophole. If the road and rail routes to West Berlin are blocked, the means of applying the screw very hard unless he obtains a settlement of the whole German problem which is satisfactory to Russia.

The spur to the creation of NATO, during the Berlin crisis of 1948-49, was a real-

sation that if the Russians were to advance westward they could swamp the Western Powers' ground defences, and sweep through to the Channel coast without any check. They had about thirty divisions poised in the territory behind the Iron Curtain, and over 100 more available for use upon the European Russia, supported by some 4,000 aircraft—whereas the Western Powers, since demobilization, had in all only about fourteen divisions on the Continent, and these were far from a state of readiness for action, while they had less than 1,000 aircraft.

No Adequate Defence

After more than ten years of building-up NATO there is still no adequate defence against any major attack on the main front in Central Europe. The Russians maintain almost as many active divisions as they did before—twenty in East Germany, twenty in other satellite countries, and about 100 in European Russia. Moreover, all the divisions in the forward areas, and many of those behind, have been entirely re-equipped with post-war types of weapon, and have had their mobility multiplied by being provided with ample mechanized transport.

By contrast, the NATO forces on the central front have been built up to a strength of barely twenty divisions and that total includes the seven West German divisions that have now been formed. Of this measure only five American divisions are at full strength and immediately ready for action. The British, now reduced to the equivalent of three, are the next best in strength and readiness. But the Belgian (2) and Netherlands (1) divisions suffer from larger deficiencies and there would be more delay in using them in an emergency.

The French forces are the most below expectations—they undertook originally to contribute twenty divisions, half of them in a state of immediate readiness, but now they have only two on the spot, incomplete and unready. That is largely, although not wholly, due to the drain of the colonial war in Algeria. Thus, the military effort

of the NATO countries has fallen far short of the original SHAPE plan, approved at the 1953 NATO conference in Lisbon, of building up a ground force of about 100 divisions, of which nearly sixty were earmarked to defend the central front.

The great deficiency in the number of divisions is multiplied by many defects of organization. The existing divisions vary in size, mobility, equipment and weapon-power. The time required for mobilization in the different national armies varies from three to forty-five days. The difference in types of weapons—of tanks, of vehicles, and supply systems are a great handicap to strategic flexibility—making it difficult to move divisions from one sector to another. It is hard to imagine such a mixed force maintaining a prolonged resistance, if it were also heavily outnumbered.

NATO's southern flank in Italy is better guarded, as there are here some fifteen divisions to hold a relatively short front, which is covered by mountains. Italy is the only NATO member-country of NATO that has provided its agreed quota under the original plan. But its security is dependent on the strength and firmness of the central front.

As for NATO's northern flank, in Norway and Denmark, this is much weaker still. There is virtually no defence here against a strong surprise attack. That is the more serious since this flank covers the exits to the Atlantic available for Russia's large submarine forces. The Baltic exit through the Kattegat is of key importance in preventing the emergence of the Russian fleet into the waters of the West, and Britain's in particular.

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(Previous articles in this series appeared on November 28, 29 and 30.)

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Israel and the Arabs

David (Histradut), commenting on the Foreign Minister's recent press conference, says that any attempt to mediate in the Arab-Israeli dispute at this stage would be "harmful and dangerous." There is no possibility of mediation between two parties so long as one of them refuses to recognize the other's right to exist. The paper declares that there is no room for the mediation of a third party so long as the first two have not tried to reach an agreement in direct negotiations.

If there are well-meaning countries and individuals who are ready to promote Arab-Israeli peace, they have only one task: to persuade the Arab rulers to open direct negotiations with Israel. The mediators' task will come afterwards.

Haneda (National Religious Party) says that, while renewed American interest in promoting a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute is welcome, the most important question is where the Americans should direct their energy and pressure. "Israel has already made concessions after concessions in retreating from her historic borders and in her willingness to accept a reasonable solution of the refugee and compensation problems... The only barrier to peace is criminal Arab aggressiveness which still threatens the revived Jewish homeland," the paper concludes.

Haneda (Agudat Yisrael), on the same subject, writes: "Mr. Kennedy wants to succeed in such a task must first prepare the ground by reaching an understanding with the Soviet Union, at least as regards Middle East problems. As long as this region remains an arena of conflict between the blocs,

there are here some fifteen divisions to hold a relatively short front, which is covered by mountains. Italy is the only NATO member-country of NATO that has provided its agreed quota under the original plan. But its security is dependent on the strength and firmness of the central front.

As for NATO's northern flank, in Norway and Denmark, this is much weaker still. There is virtually no defence here against a strong surprise attack. That is the more serious since this flank covers the exits to the Atlantic available for Russia's large submarine forces. The Baltic exit through the Kattegat is of key importance in preventing the emergence of the Russian fleet into the waters of the West, and Britain's in particular.

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(Previous articles in this series appeared on November 28, 29 and 30.)

India Happy About Kennedy

By TREVOR DEBERG
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW DELHI—A victory in the American presidential campaign has caused much jubilation in the Indian capital. Describing the President-elect as a "friend of India," Prime Minister Nehru said at a conference of governors of Indian states that the election of a man who was uncommitted by the present United States Administration offered certain hopeful opportunities.

Other official spokesmen of the ruling Congress Party and the Indian press went far beyond the Prime Minister's cautious optimism in hailing Mr. Kennedy's success. To many of them it is a vindication of all that India stands for in international affairs and a guarantee of unstinted aid for the third five-year plan. There are two major reasons for this attitude.

Firstly, Mr. Kennedy is seen as an unequivocal supporter of India's position of non-alignment between the two power blocs. Secondly, he is pledged to the proposition that India should be allocated credits from the U.S. Development Loan Fund without the stipulation of using them for disarmament. It is expected to emanate from Washington soon after the new President takes office. Mr. Kennedy's announcement that he would have apologized to Mr. Khrushchev for the U-2 incident to save the Paris summit from collapse gained him a much higher stature as a statesman in Indian eyes than the Repub-

Cameroun's Stormy History

By FRANK FILORIN

ACCRA (OFTS)—The Republic of the Cameroons, which this week assumed Ghana's working name of the United Republic of the Cameroons, has a stormy history in recent years.

The Cameroons, formerly a German colony nearly twice as big as present-day West Germany, passed under British and French administration after the First World War. The French portion received its independence in January 1960, and a referendum is to be held in the smaller British Cameroons in February to decide whether the territories shall unite.

Reunification in independence was the aim of a strong nationalist movement which emerged in the French Cameroons when Rouven Um Nyobe formed his Union des Populations Camerounaises Party in 1948. The party developed a strong left wing led by a young Communist-inclined doctor, Felix Moukoko. By 1955 the party was clashing with the police, and the French outlawed it. Moukoko escaped into the British Cameroons; Um Nyobe stayed behind to organize a resistance.

Sweeping Reforms

A few months later the French made sweeping constitutional reforms in their African territories in which the Cameroons shared. The first elections under universal adult suffrage were held in December 1958. A new constitution in 1960 gave the French Cameroons its first Prime Minister, a Roman Catholic named Andre Mbiaka, but rebel resistance continued. By the summer of 1960 the U.P.C. was outlawed there as well, and Moukoko was deported.

Early in 1960 the Mbiaka Government fell, after the French had declared himself against proposals for Camero-

ron independence (he had once declared the country would not be ready for this till 1970) and into his place stepped a northern, Moslem, Abidjo, leading a party called the Union Camerounaise. Abidjo, a small, quiet man of 34, who had begun his working life as a radio operator, went to Paris and won his demands for internal autonomy by January 1960 and independence by January 1960.

Yet the rebels still fought against him, calling him a "stooge" of the French. The French strengthened his security forces and in September 1960 they registered their first major victory. They tracked down Um Nyobe and shot him.

The leaderless rebels then broke up into separate gangs and into localised tribal feuds, the volume of violence increased. It eventually became evident that some of the rebels were receiving their inspiration from the so-called Felix Moukoko.

Increased Violence

Moukoko moved from Ghana, Guinea and Egypt, with periods in Mali, Moscow and Feking, and he finally set up a government-in-exile in Conakry, the capital of Guinea. From this refuge he waged a ceaseless propaganda campaign against the Abidjo Government. And, as the day of independence drew near, the violence increased in variety and range. Despite the continuing massacres Premier Abidjo decided to lift the ban on the U.P.C. and finally called for a general election. The result was a small majority for Abidjo, who's supporters won 58 seats out of 100.

One of the most powerful rebel leaders who gave himself up with most of his followers after the pre-election amnesty was Paul Momo. A few weeks ago, however, Momo apparently grew restless in his new life as a respectable citizen and gathered a group of rebels for a new battle with the Government forces. Eighteen of the rebels were killed; Momo was injured.

Government bulletins still carry reports of daily clashes, but now the casualties are mostly on the rebel side. Whole communities have responded to various fresh amnesties and have been resettled in more easily defended compounds. Stray gangs continue their raids and the curfew remains in force. But the rebellion seems at last to be wearing itself out.

Readers' Letters

REPARATIONS
Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—In one of your recent issues, Mr. Heinrich C. Katz, of the Austrian Federal Press Service, claimed that Austria "has not received a single D-Mark from Germany" etc.; he went on to say that Austria has been making efforts to get a contribution from the Germans for reparations for Austrian Jews.

The first statement is to say the least, completely unacceptable, while the second, if true, cannot possibly serve as an excuse for the Austrians for dragging the matter on interminably.

Austria has not made a contribution to the Jewish people, but vast industries built by the Germans in Austria (German-owned works, to mention only one) were left behind and have in no small way been the basis for the economic rehabilitation of Austria after the war. But even had Austria received nothing from Germany, the part played by the Austrians themselves in robbing and persecuting "their own Jews" is still benefiting from the robbery—is quite enough reason for them to make good whatever can be made good in money.

It is high time that the Austrians stopped behind behind phrases.

Yours, etc.,
Tel Aviv, November 2.

Our customers write us...

November 7, 1959
St. Cloud, Minnesota, U.S.A.

Dear Friends,

Since my return to America, I have enjoyed wearing the Alled Jersey suit I purchased from you. Each time I wear the ensemble, my friends are most interested in the style, material and color. In fact, many have asked me where a similar ensemble may be purchased in America. It is possible to order them from you, I'll be happy to tell my friends how to do so.

Best wishes for a successful year.

M.J. 505 5th Street South,
St. Cloud, Minnesota, U.S.A.

This is another proof of the high fashion, standard and quality of Alled-Jersey Suits and Dresses Asco.

34 Alledy Rd. TEL AVIV

Suddenly everybody is talking about...

The reduced electricity rate for hot water in the home.

HUSBAND:—The "Celling Rate" is an innovation of the Palestine Electric Co. which allows us to use unlimited quantities of electricity to heat water for the bathroom, for washing dishes in the kitchen, and for laundry and house cleaning.

WIFE:—We'll pay only half a year (12 months) for the summer months and half in the four winter months, which is less than 40 percent of the normal rate.

WOMAN:—Moreover, if for any reason we consume less electricity, we shall pay less than the normal rate. In fact, we use more electricity we won't have to pay more. That's what a "Celling Rate" means.

MAN:—All these figures make it a better of the Electric Company. Callers will have a lower "Celling Rate."

HOUSEWIFE:—To get your electricity cheaper all you have to do is go to the nearest Palestine Electric Company office, and they'll gladly tell you the special "Celling Rate" meter.

Noblesse

100% VIRGINIA

20 CIGARETTES 70MG

THE JERUSALEM POST

12th ANNUAL HANUKKA TOY FUNG

BALLS BOOKS NEEDED

Bring Them in Right Away

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